

ORRELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCORPORATING THE REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1968

URBAN DISTRICT OF ORRELL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1968

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Councillor T. Parkinson (Chairman)

Councilor J. Whittle (Vice-Chairman)

Councillors : D. Bennett, J.P., C.C., W. Darbyshire, B. Darbyshire,
A. Evans, J. W. Liston, W. C. Love, Mrs. E. Nickeas, Mrs. A.
Taberner, R. Winstanley, W. Worthington.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Councillor Mrs. A. Taberner (Chairman)

Councillor A. Evans (Vice-Chairman)

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

J. H. McP. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

N. H. J. RILEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Clerk : Miss J. Lancaster.

Telephone No.: Wigan 82603-4

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
ORRELL.

July, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Orrell Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year, 1968.

As in previous years it has been compiled in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health.

I would like to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to the officials of the Council, and particularly to Mr. Riley, Public Health Inspector, for his unfailing support.

I also respectfully wish to offer to Members of the Council my appreciation for the courtesy and encouragement given to me at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	1,617
Population, Census, 1961 (prov.)	10,663
Registrar-General's Estimate of home population (Mid-1968)	12,010

Number of Inhabited Houses :

(a) Census	3,528
(b) End of 1968 according to Rate Books	4,328
Rateable Value	£497,423
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	1,981

The District is predominately residential with industry at Kitt Green. There are wide stretches of green belt on the Northern and Western fringes. The open valley of the Douglas being traversed by only rail and canal could provide an unrivalled open space for the congested built-up areas of Wigan Borough, Wigan R.D.C. and Orrell, and should be preserved, and reserved for recreational and amenity needs.

The district will become a distribution point in road transport providing the link point of the N.S. (M6) Motorway with the projected Hull/Liverpool (Skelmersdale) Motorway.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	181	78	103
Illegitimate	8	6	2
Total	189	84	105

Still Births.....	8	5	3
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Deaths of Infants :

Under 1 year of age	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	—	—	—
Total Number of Deaths (All Ages)	132	62	70

Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	15·7
Live Births	Ratio or local adjusted birth rate to national rate	0·90
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births	41
Deaths of Infants—	Under 1 year of age—Rate per 1,000 live births	—
	Perinatal Mortality—Rate per 1,000 total births	41
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	11·0
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	1·14

The following is a statement showing comparative statistics for the year 1964-68

	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (all causes)		STILLBIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
									TOTAL		NEO-NATAL	
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
ORRELL U.D.C.												
YEAR 1968	189	15.7	132	11.0	8	41	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
YEAR 1967	217	17.7	137	14.0	3	14.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
YEAR 1966	194	15.9	152	15.9	6	30	Nil	Nil	8	25.8	5	20.6
YEAR 1965	221	18.4	138	14.6	3	13.4	Nil	Nil	4	18.1	4	18.1
YEAR 1964	166	16.7	172	14.5	4	20.0	Nil	Nil	6	10.2	6	10.2
Average 5 years 1964-68	197.4	16.88	146.2	14.0	4.8	23.68	Nil	Nil	3.6	10.82	3.0	9.78

Adjusted Live Birth Rate 15.2

Death Rate 11.0

The following table shows the chief causes of death and the number of deaths during 1968 compared with the figure of 1967.

	1968	1967
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—
Cancer	22	21
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	2
Diabetes Mellitus	3	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	19
Hypertensive Disease	4	5
Coronary Diseases, Angina	29	33
Other Forms of Heart Disease	9	20
Cerebrovascular Disease	30	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	2
Influenza	3	1
Pneumonia	2	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	8
Asthma	1	—
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	—	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2
All Other Accidents	2	6
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	3
Homicide and Operations of War	—	1
	—	—
Totals	132	137
	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1968

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS												Total deaths	Out-ward hospital transfer	Inward death transfer
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—			
(a)		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	(b)	(c)	(d)
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Measles (excluding Rubella)	110	9	5	12	19	30	31	4	—	—	—	—	—			
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Infective Jaundice	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1			
Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
Totals	118	9	6	12	19	31	32	4	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—

TOTAL Nil.

Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 : Part III.
 The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.
 The Public Health (Fees for Notifications of Infectious Disease) Order, 1968
 Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning.

The above statutory provisions came into operation on the 1st October, 1968.

The principal changes affecting medical practitioners attending patients who are suffering from or suspected to be suffering from notifiable infectious disease or from food poisoning are :—

(a) All provisions governing the notification of infectious disease and food poisoning are now to be found in Sections 47 to 49 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.

(b) The infectious diseases* now to be notified to the medical officer of health are :—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping cough
Malaria	Yellow fever
Measles	

*To this list the local authority should add any disease made notifiable in its area under an order made under Section 147 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 52 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968.

(c) Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required :—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

(d) Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

Notification fee payable to practitioners

By an order made under Section 50 of the Act of 1968 the notification fee is to be increased to 5s. from 1st October, 1968.

Authorisation of Medical Officer of Health

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Schedule 4 relative to Typhus and Relapsing Fever and paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 relative to Food Poisoning and Food Borne Infections, the Committee might be well advised to authorise the Medical Officer of Health generally to issue any notice on their behalf under these Schedules in relation to any particular case if in his opinion it is immediately and urgently necessary for him to do so for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS :

Scarlet Fever. There were 2 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year.

Whooping Cough. There were no cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year.

Diphtheria. No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year maintaining a clear record over the past 17 years.

Pneumonia. There were no cases of acute Primary Pneumonia during the year.

Measles. There were 110 cases of Measles notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis. There were no cases of this disease during the year.

Food Poisoning. There were no cases of Food Poisoning reported during the year.

Meningococcal Infection. There was 1 case of this disease during the year.

Infective Jaundice. There were 3 cases of this disease notified during the year.

Tuberculosis. Two new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year. No deaths were attributable to the disease. Treatment is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and Orrell cases attend the Chest Clinic, Millgate, Wigan.

Cancer. There were 22 deaths attributable to Cancer. Facilities for Radium Treatment for Orrell residents is available at the Radium Institute, Manchester, and at Wigan Infirmary, which, for this purpose is a sub-clinic of the Manchester centre.

National Assistance Act, 1948. No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

**IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN**

The following statistics relate to the year 1968, and show the number of children resident in Orrell who were immunised and vaccinated.

CHILDREN PROTECTED AGAINST

	0-4	5-15
DIPHTHERIA		
Primary	214	10
Re-Inforcement	1	357
WHOOPING COUGH		
Primary	212	—
Re-Inforcement	1	5
TETANUS		
Primary	214	11
Re-Inforcement	1	346
POLIOMYELITIS		
Primary	236	4
Re-Inforcement	1	209
MEASLES		
Primary	105	65
Re-Inforcement	—	—
SMALLPOX		
Primary	86	5
Re-Inforcement	—	1

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
N. H. J. RILEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

1.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sewerage and Drainage

It is regrettable that I must refer to the main re-sewering of the district, the present system constructed in the late 1890's having outlived its useful life.

The scheme for re-sewering the district is linked with other schemes in neighbouring authorities, and while efforts have been made to accelerate the scheme, progress has been slow. The restricted 9 inch sewer outlet, discharging into the Wigan Trunk Sewer is a constant source of pollution into the River Douglas in the Gathurst Valley area.

During periods of heavy rainfall a number of watercourses are polluted by sewage, and endeavours are made to minimise these nuisances by ensuring that watercourses are kept clear.

A number of properties are served by septic tank drainage systems, these do occasionally cause minor pollutions in themselves, and in time will be incorporated in the new sewage system.

The department provides a drain clearing service and has been called upon on numerous occasions to advise on the repair and maintenance of existing drains and the laying of new drainage systems.

Water Supply

The Makerfield Water Board have continued maintaining a fairly high quality in the water supply.

The sources of supply to the area are from the following :

1. Underground (Leigh)
2. Surface (Standish)
3. Lake District (via Manchester Corporation W.W.)
4. Rivington (via Liverpool Corporation W.W.)

The quality of water available is checked by both the Makerfield Water Board and the local authority.

During October an interesting case occurred following a complaint from the occupier of premises in the district, concerning the quality of the supply of tap water namely : that the water smelt and tasted of coal gas. The water was sampled

and a sample was submitted to the Public Analyst, who confirmed that the sample had a taste and smell which could be matched by diluting by about one part to fifteen water which had had coal gas bubbled through it.

It was found that the premises in question were constructed in 1961 and are served by a polythene main water supply pipe.

Upon further investigation it was established that polythene pipe is slightly permeable to coal gas. This is a problem with polythene and pre 1967 versions of British Standards 1972 and 3284 which dealt with polythene pipes for cold water services offered warnings against the use of polythene pipes too close, either in air or below ground to gas appliances or supplies.

It was further established with the North Western Gas Board there had been two gas escapes from the main in close proximity to the property concerned. These were located on the 10th July and 14th August, in each case the escape of gas was very small and had probably continued for some time before detection, resulting in contamination of adjacent ground with town gas. A further sample revealed no further contamination of the supply.

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of Privy Middens in the District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of Closets attached to Privy Middens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of Pail Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of Freshwater Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,421
Number of Waste Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of Dry Ashpits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of Moveable Dustbins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,432
Number of Dwellings NOT on Water Carriage System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Sanitary Inspections

Number of Premises Visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356
Number of Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,561
Nuisances Discovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272
Nuisances Abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269
Number of Notices Served :	(a) Informal									215
	(b) Statutory									39
Legal Proceeding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

The following inspections were carried out during the year under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts :

Housing (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	487
Sanitary Conveniences	60
Drainage	321
Accumulations	162
Keeping of Animals	8
Hotels, Clubs, Licensed Premises	48
Enquiries after Infectious Diseases	61
Refuse Collection	461
Refuse Disposal	311
Dirty and/or Verminous Premises	33
Tents, Vans, Sheds	8
Schools	43
House Purchase and Housing Act Visits	815
Miscellaneous	361

Public Conveniences

The authority have two public conveniences, maintenance of which is hindered by vandalism, making it a difficult problem to establish a desirable high standard of hygiene.

Schools

All schools are visited in connection with methods of refuse collection and disposal, infectious disease enquiries, pest control and toilet accommodation.

The standard of amenities is improving with all schools having readily available hot and cold washing facilities and most schools have indoor toilets. The advantages of these latter is not only the added comfort, but the protection afforded to flushing apparatus from frost damage.

Co-operation with the Schools Meals Service ensures that the production and handling of food is well supervised.

Caravans

One caravan is permanently occupied at Sefton Farm, Sefton Road, the occupant is on the Council's casual vacancy list for re-housing.

A temporary site is in use by employees of Dowsetts Engineering Limited, who are constructing the M6 link road.

A one-day Conference organised by the Association of Public Health Inspectors was attended by your Public Health Inspector, the subject for discussion being "Gypsies and other Travellers." The conference was supported by representatives of local authorities and the travelling community, resulting in interesting and varied discussions outlining the gypsy problem and its effect on local authorities.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act, 1968, introduces new powers which could compel Local Authorities to create smoke control orders in areas where progress has been slow. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has made an order which will bring into force from the 1st April, 1969, several important parts of the Act.

These provisions will empower the Minister to direct any local authority which is failing to tackle the problem of smoke control energetically, to draw up a programme for his approval. He will also be able to modify the submitted programme and, as a last resort, prepare a programme himself and direct the local authority to carry it out.

While Orrell is not a classified Black Area, it is hoped that in the very near future some efforts will be made to draft an acceptable programme for the area.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The prime purpose of this Act is to safeguard and improve the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops and other premises. Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories is responsible for the enforcement of this Act in crown properties, fire authorities are responsible for aspects of fire prevention and the local authority is responsible for the enforcement in all other premises.

It is pleasing to say, that improving standards are being maintained in premises covered by the Act, and it has not been necessary to take any formal action to ensure compliance during the year.

One accident was reported to the department required investigation. The accident occurred due to negligence and infringements of the Act. These have since been complied with.

FACTORIES AND WORK PLACES

The routine inspection of factories and workplaces continues, and it is pleasing to see that in most cases informal requests are sufficient to ensure compliance with legal requirements.

"Factories" now include building and civil engineering sites and maintaining suitable standards on these sites is a difficult problem. Access to suitable canteen, cooking and washing facilities is still a need for many manual workers.

Farm workers are protected by the Agricultural (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions at to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories under Local Authorities	14	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not in (1) under Local Authority	15	8	—	—
(iii) Other Premises	6	1	—	—
Total	35	15	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The supervision of rodent and pest control from our environment is a duty constantly requiring review. In certain parts of the country rodents have developed a resistance to warfarin, and it is only with the help of research departments and constant care in the use of poisons and insecticides can problems of this nature be overcome.

The twice yearly meetings with the South West Lancashire Advisory Committee on pest control is attended by your Public Health Inspector and Committee Chairman.

It is pleasing to see there have been no serious rodent or pest problems during the year and routine treatments have continued at points likely to be the source of infestations, including perimeter treatment of the Heinz undertaking in order to reduce infiltration to the plant.

Abstract, Annual Return to Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
Properties other than sewers	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	4828	11
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	553	8
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats.....	321	5
(ii) Mice	232	3
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	538	11
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats.....	285	8
(ii) Mice	229	3

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? Yes.
5. Any other points of interest:
The perimeter treatment of the Heinz undertaking continues to pay off in reducing infiltration to the plant.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Routine inspection of food premises, hawkers and itinerant vendors of food, has continued throughout the year.

Food hygiene covers a large field, the variety of goods, the new techniques of storage and packaging create new problems and also improve the standards of food hygiene.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Amendment) Regulations, 1966, have improved the standards of hawkers vehicles.

Education of the food trader and his staff in the observance of the principals and practice of food hygiene is an arduous one which requires constant attention. It is pleasing to note that during the year every co-operation was given to your Inspector in carrying out his duties in connection with food premises.

The new Imported Food Regulations, 1968, will create additional work for the public health department. These regulations make provision for imported food in sealed containers, following customs examination to be forwarded to a place of destination without prior Port Health inspection should the Port Health Authority consider it expedient, having regard to the nature of the container in which the food is imported.

The importer gives to the Port Health Authority or local authority of the port or airport of entry an undertaking in writing that the container has been sealed and will not be opened until it reaches the place of destination specified in the undertaking.

This means that it is then the responsibility of the local authority to ensure the inspection of food concerned.

LICENSED PREMISES

All licensed premises are visited in connection with food hygiene.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The control of milk production is undertaken by the central authorities.

Sample of Biological Examination :

	Total No. of Samples Submitted Nil.	Positive	Results Negative	No Result
Results :				
(a) Tuberculosis		—	—	—
(b) Brucellosis-Ring Test		—	—	—
(c) Brucellosis-Culture Test		—	—	—
(d) Brucellosis-Biological Test		—	—	—

Food Premises

Number of food premises, by type of business, in district at the end of the year :

TYPE OF BUSINESS	No.
General grocers and provision dealers	21
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish game, etc.)	5
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	—
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	9
Bakers and/or Confectioners	7
Fried Fish shops	7
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals ice-cream etc.	3
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	20
Others	4

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse collection is carried out by two Eagle Crushload Compression vehicles, with two foreman/drivers, eight loaders and a relief driver/ashbinman. Bulky furniture, certain other refuse and salvage from trade premises is collected separately in a non-compression refuse vehicle.

A fairly frequent collection service has been maintained throughout the year, although difficulties have arisen during holiday periods. During these periods we have endeavoured to supplement the dustbins by paper sacks, and so far this has been successful.

A preliminary survey has been carried out to investigate the possibility of introducing a bonus scheme for the men employed on refuse collection.

The purchase of a mechanical baling press, replacing the obsolete hand baling press has improved considerably the efficiency of the salvage service.

The arrangement with Billinge-and-Winstanley Urban District Council for the disposal of refuse on their tip at Crookhurst Quarry has proved satisfactory throughout the year.

Summary of Refuse Collection :

	Year 1968	Year 1967
Number of Ashpits emptied	—	—
Number of dustbins emptied	198,849	194,732
Number of loads of refuse removed	1,193	1,172

HOUSING

The local authority erected forty-two flats during the year, bringing the authorities stock of dwellings existing in the district at the end of the year to 1,073.

Surveys of unfit and potentially unfit dwellings have continued although much of the older stock of houses are capable of improvement.

The lack of sufficient financial incentives to landlords to improve and repair their properties continues, although some have availed themselves of the Standard Grants available and improved their properties.

A preliminary report was submitted to the Committee suggesting a proposed clearance area in the Brook Lane Area. The Committee inspected the area, suggesting the dwellings be represented individually as and when appropriate. Dealing with properties individually will eventually create problems, leaving a few remaining fit houses in the area.

House Act 1957

There have been no applications for Certificates of Demolition during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

(1) Number of new dwellings erected during the year:

	Private	Public
(i) By local authority	—	42
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	26	—

(2) Total number of dwellings owned by any local authority existing at start and end of year 1,073

(3) Inspection of dwellings during year:

(i)(a) Total number of dwellings inspected formally or informally by housing officers under Public Health or Housing Acts	447
(b) Number of inspections formal or informal made by the council	417
(c) Number of dwellings in (a) above found to be in all respects satisfactory for human habitation but capable of being improved by	102

(4) Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable of reasonable improvement of being rendered fit and in respect of which

(a) Demolition, Clearance or Clearance Orders have been made (at any time)	5
(b) Demolition, Clearance or Clearance Orders have not yet been made	164

(4) Houses Demolished

in or Adjacent Clearance Areas

Houses unfit for human habitation

Houses included by reason of bad drainage

Houses on land acquired under S.42(2) Housing Act 1957

No.	Reason Demolished	
—	Private	Public
—		
—		

Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas

No.	Persons Displaced	
	Persons	Families
10	7	3
—		
—		
—	22	7
6		
2		
—		

Unfit Houses made fit

Unfit Houses made fit	Number
By owner after informal action by local authority.....	16
After formal notice under S.9 and S.16, Housing Act, 1957	
(a) by owner	1
(b) by local authority	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	12
After modification or revocation of clearance order under S.21, Housing Act, 1961	—
After determination of a demolition order under S.24, Housing Act, 1957	—
After determination of a closing order under S. 27, Housing Act, 1961	1

RENT ACT, 1957

Analysis of action taken by Local Authority under Repair procedure.

Part I.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	Nil
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	Nil
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates Issued	Nil

Part II.—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by local authority	Nil

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 & 1964

STANDARD GRANTS

Action during year :

	Number
(i) Applications submitted to local authority to	
(a) full standard	42
(b) reduced standard	Nil
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	44
(b) reduced standard	Nil
(iii) Work completed	40
(iv) Particulars of any action taken relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings	Nil

